



SAFEST OF ALL "FIRST AIDS"

KINOX is a German chemical product with remarkable healing and antiseptic properties. It should be in every home to keep little hurts from getting big. Endorsed by highest medical authority and pronounced stronger antiseptically than Bichloride. Absolutely non-poisonous and free from harmful effect. A 25c package of tablets makes one gallon of solution. Directions for hundreds of uses with each package.

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BARRE

W. M. Williams

WILLIAMSTOWN

Prepared by THE KINOX CO., Rutland, Vt.

GOOD WATER FOR FARMS.

Clear, Sparkling Water Is Not Always Pure Water.

Clear, sparkling water is not always pure water. A refreshing draught from the old oaken bucket may be the beginning of a long and possibly fatal illness from typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera or other disease.

The subject of pure water supplies for drinking and cooking purposes is discussed in a bulletin just issued by the United States public health service under the title, "Good Water for Farm Homes."

The germs of the so-called water-borne diseases come from the bodies of persons afflicted with those diseases. They do not live long outside the body and do not originate spontaneously in nature. A few diseases are communicated from animals to man, but for the most part the germs which get into drinking water and produce disease come only from human beings.

If we keep the waste products from the bodies of human beings and animals away from our water supplies, we keep the water free from disease germs.

The usual sources of farm water supplies are wells, springs and cisterns. Running streams are so seldom free from dangerous pollution that without purification they cannot often be considered safe for domestic use.

The most common form of supply is the shallow well, reaching into a layer of earth saturated with water. Few of these are fed by flowing streams, except in limestone formations, and they are really little more than reservoirs for "surface water." Since they drain the surface for a radius of sometimes several hundred feet, their location with reference to stables, outhouses and stockpens is a matter of prime importance. Other possible sources of pollution are a leaky or loose well casing, a defective curb, or a cover that is not water-tight. The best methods of constructing such wells and protecting their contents are set forth in this bulletin of the public health service.

Artesian wells, driven wells, cisterns and natural springs are also discussed in this publication, and safeguards against pollution prescribed. It is sometimes impossible to secure pure water for drinking and cooking, and methods of purification must be adopted. It should be borne in mind also that once a safe supply is obtained, its purity is insured only by the continued observance of the principles of common sense and common cleanliness. These are neither difficult nor expensive.

B. & M. RATES STAND.

Tariffs on Imported Wood Pulp from Boston to Points in New England.

Washington, June 29.—Rates over the Boston & Maine railroad on imported wood pulp from Boston to points in New England, were yesterday pronounced not unreasonable by the interstate commerce commission.

ACID STOMACHS ARE DANGEROUS

Nine-Tenths of All Stomach Trouble Said to Be Due to Acidity

A Physician's Advice on Cause and Cure

A famous physician whose successful researches into the cause and cure of stomach and intestinal diseases have earned for him an international reputation, said in the course of a recent lecture that nearly all intestinal troubles, as well as many diseases of the vital organs, were directly traceable to a deranged condition of the stomach, which in turn was due nine tenths of ten to excessive acidity. The doctor stated that the stomach, which not only irritated and inflamed the delicate lining of the stomach, but also set up gastritis and stomach ulcers. It is interesting to note that he condemns the use of patent medicines, as well as of medical treatment, for the stomach, and that he and his colleagues have secured remarkable results by the use of ordinary household remedies, which, by neutralizing the acidity of the food, remove the source of the trouble. He contends that it is as foolish to treat the stomach itself as it would be for a man who stepped on a tack to rub himself on the foot without first removing the tack. Remove the tack and the foot will heal itself; neutralize the acid and the stomach troubles will disappear. Irritating medicines and medical treatments are useless, so long as the acidity of the stomach remains acid; remove the acidity, and there will be no need for medicines. The doctor's advice is that the stomach should be kept at a normal temperature, and that the food should be kept at a normal temperature. The doctor's advice is that the stomach should be kept at a normal temperature, and that the food should be kept at a normal temperature. The doctor's advice is that the stomach should be kept at a normal temperature, and that the food should be kept at a normal temperature.

The Pink of Health

is every woman's right, but many are troubled with sallow complexions, headaches, backaches, low spirits—until they learn that sure relief may be found in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directions: Dissolve Tablets in Warm Water with Sugar. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

LABOR GETS TWO THIRDS

Only a Third of the Product Goes to Capital

CIVIC FEDERATION STUDIES FIGURES

Wages Increasing and Are Proportionately Larger

New York, June 29.—The National Civic Federation committee on the division of the people's income, in a preliminary report made public Sunday, finds that capital instead of receiving four times as much of the product of labor as does labor itself receives only half as much. The committee was appointed to investigate the oft-repeated statement that labor receives in wages only 18 per cent. of the annual product.

The members of the committee are W. J. Pape of Waterbury, Conn., Professor John R. Clark of Columbia university, and Rev. John A. Ryan of St. Paul's seminary, St. Paul, Minn. They have reached their conclusions after analyzing census figures on manufacturing, mines and quarries, the interstate commerce commission's figures on steam railroads and express companies and the financial statement of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

From these and other sources the committee concludes that in general after miscellaneous expenses and the cost of materials or supplies are deducted two-thirds of the net earnings go to wage-earners and one-third goes to capital. Out of this third the capitalist must provide for depreciation.

The statistics covered cover the labor of more than 25 per cent. of the gainfully employed, or 10,000,000 wage-earners. It excludes the farm laborers, of whom there were 6,143,799 in 1910, and 6,000,000 farmers. Statistics regarding them are lacking.

The committee takes the stand that the value of each worker is the difference between the gross value of his product and the cost of materials, not the gross alone. Thus it says the worker's value in 1899 was \$1,025, the difference between the gross value of his product, \$2,420, and \$1,395 the cost, net \$2,420. This difference the report calls added value, or the amount of new wealth produced per wage-earner.

From this added value, it continues, the manufacturer must pay taxes, advertising, rents, royalties, insurance, traveling agents, etc., and his payroll before he can figure on his share. Deducting such expenses, there was in 1899 a fund of \$889 per employee to be divided. Of this \$890, or 66.4 per cent., went to labor and \$229, or 33.6 per cent., to capital.

The report finds that the census returns of 1899 and 1904 show not only that wages are increasing but that they are larger in proportion to the total to be divided between capital and labor. Hence the census figures show that capital's profits are decreasing, both in the aggregate and allowing for depreciation.

Comparing the census reports for the last 60 years and allowing for changes in methods of taking it, the committee concludes that the average annual wage in manufacturing industries has increased from \$247 to \$518 in 60 years and the normal rate of interest has decreased one-fourth. The wage increase, they find, was still larger from 1899 to 1904, and still continues.

In speaking of the Ford profit-sharing plan, the report says it has made big profits seems criminal unless accompanied by high wages, but the extension of the same pay schedules to other industries would mean widespread bankruptcy because of the small average profit margin.

The report refutes the Socialist congressional handbook, which quotes general average figures for 200,000 or 300,000 factories and asks: "How does Henry Ford pay such big wages out of such returns as this?" The report remarks that the prosperity of the Ford business or any other successful business does not prove all other businesses to be similarly profitable.

In conclusion, the report says that if in the future an increased output per worker should result from betterments in the application of capital or labor or both to industry, experience seems to show that the worker would secure the major part of such increase.

CONFERENCE ON LABOR CONDITIONS.

Government Officials of the United States and Canada Meet at Detroit, Mich.

Detroit, Mich., June 29.—Subjects ranging from the "Evolution of Accident Prevention" to "The Elimination of Dust, Noxious Fumes and Excessive Heat," were up for discussion yesterday before the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, which opened a four days' convention here. Prominent labor officials from all parts of the country were present at the meeting.

Among those who were expected to address the delegates yesterday were: Ray C. Cohen, president of the organization; A. S. Johnson, factory inspector of Missouri; Lewis R. Palmer, chief of the bureau of inspection of the department of labor of Pennsylvania; Linn E. Brewster, woman factory inspector of Kansas; W. L. Mitchell, factory inspector of Tennessee; Lewis T. Bryant, labor commissioner of New Jersey; and Agnes L. Peterson, superintendent of the Bureau of women and children of Minnesota. W. R. Wilson, United States secretary of labor, and Frank P. Walsh of the Federal industrial relations committee, are expected to speak before the convention ends.

INVENTS NEW SHELL

Italian's High Explosive Bomb to Be Used Against Aircraft.

Rome, June 29.—Socialist Deputy Ruffini, a professor of chemistry at Pisa university, has patented a high power incendiary and explosive bomb that may revolutionize aerial warfare, according to dispatches received here yesterday.

ITCHING, BLISTERED SKIN-ERUPTION ALL HIS LIFE, NOW CURED

Nov. 10, 1914.—"All my life, until about a year ago, I was troubled with itches and sores over my entire body. The itching and burning was terrible, and I could hardly sleep. I used many treatments that were unsuccessful and did not give me any relief. I started using Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and they helped me wonderfully. I WAS RELIEVED AT ONCE, and after about two dozen applications I can say that I was free and cured of that awful disease. My skin now is as clear as anybody's." (Signed) Geo. Whitcher, Jr., R. F. D. No. 54, Caledonia, N. Y. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

IS YOUR TOILET SOAP SAFE?

Many toilet soaps contain harsh, injurious alkali. Resinol Soap contains absolutely no free alkali, and to it is added the Resinol medication. This gives it soothing, healing properties which clear the complexion, comfort tender skins and keep the hair healthy.

15,000 DELGATES EXPECTED.

At World Convention of Christian Endeavor in Chicago.

Chicago, June 29.—A review of the work of Christian Endeavor in every land, plans for its further extension, and the discussion of virtually every phase of religious activity, will come before the world convention of the society of Christian Endeavor, which meets in the Coliseum at Chicago, July 7-12.

It is expected that 15,000 delegates, representing 100,000 evangelical churches throughout the world, will be in attendance.

The convention is the first world's meeting since that at Agra, India, in 1909, as a sudden outbreak of smallpox at the meeting arranged to be held at Sydney, N. S. W. in 1913. When originally planned, more than a year ago, it was expected that the Chicago convention would be the largest in the history of the organization. The war, however, will materially affect the European representation, and it is possible that there will be no delegates from either Germany, or Austria. Representatives from England, France, Spain, Italy, Persia, India, Siam, China, Japan, Australia, Africa and Latin America already have reached the United States or are on their way.

On July 6, the day preceding the opening of the convention, the 500th anniversary of the martyrdom of John Huss, the Bohemian religious leader who was burned at the stake, will be observed. Another break in the chain of convention meetings will be the athletic field day, planned for July 10, on the field of the University of Chicago. The sports will be under the direction of A. A. Stagg, chairman of the athletic department of the university.

The convention as a body will discuss the world-wide topics of temperance, missions, and peace. Reports from the field, including many from the various countries involved in the war, will be presented on the closing day. Among the other topics that will be taken up are: "The Advantages of Christian Union as Expressed in Cooperative Movements, in Home Missions, in Evangelism, in Foreign and in International Relations." "The Sunday School." "The Prayer Meeting." and "Social Service."

In discussing church activities, special consideration will be given to business administration, the country church, the city church, the needs of the layman, the unchurched.

The social service department will hear addresses on "Religion in Politics," "Cleaning Up a City," and the "Saloon Problem." Bible reading in the public school, and the question of Sabbath observance also will be taken up.

The Rev. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, will be featured, he is unable to attend the convention on account of illness, but a representative list of leaders from a dozen different countries will be present. The list of speakers includes men from many walks of life. Among them are Ira Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., until recently president of Ward Belmont college; Rev. George H. Coombs, pastor of the Christian church, Kansas City, Mo.; Rev. W. W. Bustard, of Cleveland, O.; J. Campbell White, general secretary of the Layman's Missionary Society; Dr. Royal J. Dye, missionary in the Congo for many years; Rev. William Patterson of Toronto; Bishop W. M. Wesley, of the United Brethren church of the middle and western states; Rev. J. C. Caldwell, general secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal church; John Willis Barr, president of Occidental college and formerly general secretary of the Christian Endeavor society; Clinton N. Howard, a well known prohibition leader of Rochester, N. Y., and William J. Bryan.

President Wilson and Vice President Marshall have also been invited to attend.

\$1,000 A YEAR FOR FAMILY.

It Is Not Enough, Says Chicago Car Men's Leader.

Chicago, June 29.—A motorman or conductor cannot live in Chicago on less than \$1,200 a year and support a family decently, according to W. D. Mahon, international president of the Street Car Men's union. President Mahon maintained this position yesterday when Mayor Thompson, acting as umpire, opened the arbitration proceedings to settle the differences between 14,000 traction employees and the traction companies.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION

Much disease, trouble, suffering, depression and worry, usually blamed to other causes is due to constipation. Even chronic constipation can be cured by care in the diet and proper treatment with a gentle laxative.

The use of harsh laxatives, unfortunately so common, gives temporary relief but in the end aggravates constipation. Pinkettes—delicate sugar-coated granules, they act gently, causing no nausea or griping. They clear away the waste and prevent constipation. With a little persistence, which the result is well worth, Pinkettes really correct chronic constipation.

Write the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for free sample or get a full size 25-cent bottle of Pinkettes from your druggist.

SWEDISH QUEEN IS WITH GERMANY

Berlin Press Agency Says that She has Announced This to the Whole World.

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y., June 29.—The Overseas News agency yesterday gave out the following news item for publication:

"Queen Victoria of Sweden while returning from a visit to her mother, the grand duchess of Badeau, at Karlsruhe, stayed over a day in Berlin and was shown conspicuous attention by the German empress and other members of the royal family."

"On her arrival at the capital the queen was given a great ovation by a thousand Berlin students, who wished to manifest their sympathy at the miraculous escape of her majesty when the royal palace was attacked by French aviators."

"The queen joined in the singing of 'Deutschland Uber Alles,' and on receiving the leaders of a torchlight procession, said:

"My sympathy is with Germany. You may announce this to the whole world."

DEATH OF SIXTH BRIDE DESCRIBED

Murder Trial of George Joseph Smith Continued in London.

London, June 29.—The crown presented its last witnesses yesterday in the trial of George J. Smith, charged with drowning three of his six wives in their bathtubs.

Mrs. Louisa Blatch, landlady of a roominghouse at Highgate, where Smith took his sixth wife, Margaret Elizabeth Loft, on her honeymoon, told of the young bride's mysterious death the day following her marriage. Smith glared at her defiantly.

"They had been out walking in the forenoon, just like a newly married couple," said Mrs. Blatch. "When they returned at noon, the girl said she wanted to take a bath, and I drew some water for her. I came downstairs, and then I heard the front door slam as if Mr. Smith had gone out. I didn't look to see if he really went out, but I went into the kitchen with his hat in his hand and some tomatoes. He said he had just been to market. Then he went on upstairs, and in a minute we heard him yell:

"Come up quick! She's dead—in the tub."

"I ran up, and there he was in the bathroom, holding the girl's head. I thought she was dead, but he told me to go for a policeman and a doctor. He said: 'Better get Dr. Bates; she was sick last night and I took her to him.'"

Child Shot.

Worcester, Mass., June 29.—Frances Chestnut, seven years old, daughter of Adam Chestnut, was killed yesterday in a shack near Henshaw pond in Leicester by a charge of shot fired into her head. A 12-year-old sister said Frances shot herself while trying to clear the gun. Officers say it would be most difficult for the child to pull the trigger of the gun and send the shot into her head.

Cottonseed Industry in Foreign Countries.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—In 25 the value of American cottonseed products has risen from \$20,000,000 to \$136,000,000, and many people in the cotton districts can remember when the cotton seed accumulated in huge piles about the ginneries, just as sawdust does near the sawmills. And it was just as worthless as the sawdust. To-day the cotton fields of the United States have to a large extent replaced in our economic system the olive groves of the Mediterranean district. The oil is a first-class edible product and the cake left after crushing the seed constitutes an equally valuable cattle feed.

The cottonseed products have entered largely into our export trade, and the fact that there was a falling off in exports from \$42,000,000 in 1913 to \$25,000,000 in 1914 has led to an investigation of the entire foreign field by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, of the department of commerce.

The results of the investigation are embodied in a monograph entitled, "Cottonseed Industry in Foreign Lands," which is a compilation of information from consular reports and other sources.

Outside of cotton-growing lands, Great Britain and Germany are the only countries in which cotton seed is regularly crushed on a very large scale. Egyptian cotton seed is employed in Germany; Egyptian and Indian chiefly in Great Britain. More success has been obtained in Germany in producing an edible oil, fairly rivaling the best grades of American oil, than has been the case with British crushers. The German manufacturer is under the control of a leading American firm in this country.

The monograph deals entirely with the question of cottonseed crushing in the countries where cotton is grown, especially India, Egypt, Asiatic Russia, Turkey, and China, on the other side of the globe, and Mexico, Brazil, and Peru in our hemisphere. In none of these countries is the industry so far developed as to threaten the markets for American oil and meal, with one exception—Asiatic Russia. Turkestan is particularly favored by soil and climate for cotton culture. A large group of the oil mills in that country are equipped with American machinery, and there is a marked ambition to produce grades equal to the choicer qualities of American oil.

There is an interesting chapter devoted to the effects of the war on the exports of cottonseed products, in which it is shown that after the first months of hostilities there has been a rapid increase in the value of both cake and oil sold abroad.

The report is designated Special Agent Series No. 99, and can be obtained from the superintendent of documents, government printing office, Washington, for 10 cents a copy.

To Women Who Overdo.

Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty. In order to keep the home neat and attractive, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. Soon a weakness or displacement is brought on, and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse. For 40 years, Lydia E. Pinkett's Vegetable Compound has proved a boon and a blessing to women in this condition, by restoring their systems to a normal, healthy condition. Why don't you try it?—Advt.

ON THE EDGE OF UTAH.

Some Interesting Experiences Related by Vermont Auto Tourists.

Editor, Times: (K ranch, Colorado, only two-tenths of a mile from the state of Utah.) The last I wrote, we were about at Eagle, down the Eagle river. We went down until it joined the Grand. I said in my last letter that we had passed the canyon of the Grand, but I was mistaken. It was a canyon on Eagle river. When we came to the canyon of the Grand we found something different.

It took us over three hours to go through the 15-mile canyon. The road was so narrow that it would be impossible for two autos to meet and pass once in one-half mile. We were down in a narrow grade, with walls almost straight up in the air for probably from 800 to 1,000 feet. We were passing through in the middle of the day, or there would have been no sunshine. We were very lucky in meeting autos. Did not have to back to a turning-out place but once. At that time we met two autos and we were nearer a turning-out place, so we had to back. In some places one would be liable to have to back a car for one-half mile or more, around a crooked, narrow road.

We ate dinner at about the middle of the canyon, at a good camping place, and stopped about 2 o'clock at a power plant on the river, which develops over 30,000 horsepower. Some of it is conveyed on wires to Denver, more than 300 miles. The water is taken from the river, which is very rapid, and conveyed through a tunnel in the mountain a mile or more, until there is a fall of 160 feet. It was more interesting than the power plant we visited at Niagara Falls.

At the lower end of the canyon was (Glenwood Springs (Hot Springs), where we stopped about two hours, and the male members of our party donned bathing suits and sported for an hour in very warm water. We drank much water and about midnight much worse than Saratoga or Manitou springs water. It was strongly impregnated with salt and sulphur, and hotter than anyone cared to drink. In the main spring the water boiled continually. There was a building there where the water reached a temperature of 100 degrees or more, free to all visitors, with cushioned settees, lounges, etc., and a chair where a person could sit and inhale the sulphur fumes, which they claimed was a sure cure for catarrh.

From there we could have passed down the Grand for 150 miles, then to the Green, but it was so careless for autos to pass down the 25 or more miles of canyon that when we got to Rifle we passed northward over a mountain pass, at a raise of over 3,000 feet, and down into the valley of the White river, which empties into the Green river. We camped near the height of the pass Monday night.

Autos Play Hide and Seek. This morning, after traveling up and down on an almost desert, we came to the White river and traveled down that all day. After we had traveled about four hours, Dix said he thought it was about time we reached White River Junction. It was impossible for the road to follow the river more than one-half the way, so we had to go over hills about like Wheatley Camp's rocky pasture and some of the way no more of a road. Then again, over a hilly desert, occasionally disappearing suddenly into a gully and appearing again, perhaps in a few rods, and perhaps not for one-half mile. Dix, with his car, usually goes ahead, we behind, usually about one-half mile, on account of the dust raised by the cars. When he with his car, disappeared for the first time, on an almost level plain, I thought, "The d— (I mean "Dickens") where have they gone to?" When we got to the place he had disappeared, we saw that he had gone down into a gully and we waited a short time for him to appear on the other side. As he did not appear, we ventured to follow, and came out of the gully about 100 rods away. We all disappeared probably 20 times in that way. Generally pretty steep pitches going in or out of the gully.

Then we came to a rough mountain, all a desert, and no inhabitants for a distance of 10 miles. We were short of water for ourselves and our cars and if we had broken down and had to stay overnight we should have been in a precarious condition. But we finally, at about 7 o'clock, came to this ranch and are camping for the night. They have over 2,000 sheep on this ranch besides other stock. Most of the range is government land, not pre-empted.

We have seen plenty of wild ducks all through Colorado, but to-day a flock of wild geese grazing undisturbed, miles from any human inhabitants. We were so afraid of our own lives we did not dare to stop to shoot them, but thought we must be near water and pressed on. None of us want to go through such a day's experience again.

Wednesday morning, 4:30. The rest of our crowd are all in bed asleep, and I am up earlier than usual. We usually get up somewhere from 5 to 6. Yesterday morning we all overslept and none of us got up till nearly 7.

Since we left Rifle, which is about 25 miles west of Glenwood Springs, we have been away from any railroad, and are now 150 miles by any kind of a road from a railroad. Since we left Rifle we have been entirely alone and have met or seen very few autos. They tell us here at this ranch that a New York auto passed through here only about three hours ahead of us last night.

The country we have passed through for the past one and one-half days has been practically a desert, except where they have had a chance to irrigate.

Plenty of Private Coal Mines.

Yesterday, near Meeker (place of the Indian massacre of a few years ago) we found the country quite thickly settled and wondered where the people got their wood to burn, but soon came to a coal mine, and we men folk stopped and entered the mine. They gave us lights and showed us to the bottom of the mine, which was not over six rods or 100 feet down an inclined railroad track, the most interesting part of the trip.

A Blen of Beauty is a Joy Forever. Dr. T. Felix Gouard's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.

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PIMPLES DISFIGURED FACE AND NECK

Would Irritate and Burn, Ashamed To Go Out. Could Not Wear Collar, Could Not Sleep at Night. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

4008 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I was troubled very much with pimples and blackheads which first began on my forehead then on my neck. They would irritate and I would scratch them which would make them bleed and burn something awful. My face and neck were disfigured and I was ashamed to go out; I could not wear a collar. At night I could not sleep because they would burn and itch so bad."

"One day I happened to see an advertisement in the paper and sent for Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Just one week after using Cuticura Soap and Ointment I found great relief. I would wash my face and neck with the Soap then put a little Ointment on and wash off in a few minutes. After using Cuticura Soap and Ointment several months I was completely healed." (Signed) Arthur Walburg, July 27, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

five power being a horse turning a windlass at the top of the mine. They said that the coal in the seam they were at work in was all of 20 feet thick and it was nice hard coal. They said nearly every ranch here had a coal mine of its own and that the coal was too far from the railroad to ship coal to the outside world, so they worked the mine in a small way, supplying Meeker and a few ranches that had not opened a coal mine for themselves. They said that coal veins thickened the whole country here in veins thicker than ever found in Pennsylvania. When a railroad gets in here there will be business in coal, but they will have to climb mountains and go through canyons to get here unless they find a better way to get here than we did. They say we shall soon come to a better road. Hope so.

We have traveled nearly 800 miles in Colorado, or about twice the distance we have traveled in any other state. As a general thing we have found the auto roads in the state excellent. I think they do not try to call the road we are now on an auto road, but am not sure, as a few auto fools like us, I guess, go over the road occasionally.

Last night, about 25 miles east of here we stopped at the top of a rock on which was printed, "Water," and an arrow pointing the way. We investigated, but found no water at this time; but we found a cave under the rocks where horses and cowboys had made a home for themselves, and 50 feet beneath, in a gully, was where they usually found water, but none now. The water here at this ranch is not much better, if any, than usually found in a Vermont mud puddle.

We are out of potatoes; have been buying new ones on the railroad for some time. So inquired at the ranch this morning if they hadn't some to sell. They said there was not an old or new potato on the ranch. So we will have to go without until we get somewhere.

One thing more about Colorado. I think Colorado must be a healthful state, for we have seen no cemeteries outside of cities, and those in the cities are very small and not much occupied. So perhaps it is best to revive the old story about Colorado. The climate here is so very dry that when people get to old age they all dry up to almost skin and bone and as they grow older seem to get very tired and want to sleep a good deal. So when they get too tired and sleepy, they put them in a bag and lay them on an upper shelf near the fireplace and keep them there till friends from a distance call to see them, when they are taken down and soaked in warm water until they awake, when they will talk a short time, but soon get tired and want to be put back on the shelf to rest until the next time.

So good-bye, Colorado, we are about to enter Utah state. E. D. Camp.

A Woman with a Farm That Cost Her Ten Cents.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, Ohio, appears the following interesting account of a woman who has a little farm that cost her ten cents:

"Miss Serena Helen Blue of Minnesota is the owner of the smallest government homestead. A few weeks ago she went to the U. S. land office at Cass Lake, Minnesota, and in return for 10 cents received a deed to her homestead, which is little